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R. H. MADRA, *Editor.*
T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

The CHARLOTTE JOURNAL will be published every Friday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* will be charged; *Three Dollars* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months $1 25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at *Fifty* cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or $1 for three weeks, for one square.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. ☞ On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

* All communications to the Editor must come free of *postage*, or they may not be attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Hugh M'Dowell, deceased, are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Also, those that are indebted to the same estate are requested to come forward and make payment immediately.

JOHN H. M'DOWELL, *Executor.*
October 9, 1835. 63-3w

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE!
FOR
Public Accommodation!!

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have provided themselves with neat and easy-riding

OMNIBUS,

team of first-rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing *seven* persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of *forty* or *fifty miles per* day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times.

Charlotte, Oct. 15, 1835. B. P. BOYD & CO.

N. B. There are *two* lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and *two* from Yorkville to the South.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some fine and fashionable articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices, for cash, or on short time to good and punctual customers. The leading articles are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss **Watches,**
Gold Guard Chains and Fob do.
Ladies fine Gold Necklace,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
Gold Keys for Gentlemen and Ladies,

with a great variety of other articles, with a first rate assortment of materials for repairing Lever Watches, and other kinds of work.

N. B. I expect to receive shortly some very fine Britania Ware in full sets, and fine plated Candlesticks and Castors, fine Pistols, with real English twisted barrels, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1835. 62-tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Morrisons & McKee, has been dissolved by mutual consent; and as Mr. McKee, one of the partners, is about removing to the West, it is desirable to close the business before he leaves. All persons, therefore, indebted to the late firm are requested to settle. Those who have not given their Notes for their accounts, will do us a favor by doing so before the 10th instant.

W. MORRISON,
J. M. MORRISON,
SAM'L. McKEE.
Oct. 6, 1835. 62-3w

The Subscriber would embrace this opportunity of informing his friends and former customers of the late firm of Morrisons & McKee, that he has bought the stock on hand; which, with the goods lately purchased by him in Philadelphia and New York, will make an elegant and complete assortment, which he is disposed to sell on the most liberal terms.

JOHN M. MORRISON.
Oct. 6, 1835. 3w

The Last Time.

To the members of the Agricultural Society.

YOU are earnestly requested to attend at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 31st of this instant. Also, all those who wish to become members of said Society.

JOS. SMITH, *Secretary.*
Oct 6. 1835.

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1835. 4w

Two Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on on the 15th of September, an indented apprentice to the Carpenter's Trade, by the name of John Lewis. He is about 11 years old, dark complected, and wore away a mixed coat and copperas pantaloons, and black fur hat. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be enforced against any one so doing.

HENRY N. FURR.
Oct. 2, 1835. 3w-p

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber will dispose of, at private sale, his House and Lots in the town of Charlotte, known as the Whitley' Tavern, situated two doors east of Capt. Neely's tavern. If not sold by Court, I will sell it at public sale on Tuesday of our November Court. Terms made known on the day of Sale. In my absence, apply to Mr. D. Parks, who is my authorised agent, and who can give all information, &c.

JAMES WILSON.
Sept. 30, 1835. 61-tf

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic
PILLS,

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burns, and the various diseases of a disordered stomach, bowels, and Liver,

May be had at the Store of
Smith & Williams,
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835. 61tf

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North-Carolina.
RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.
AUGUST 20, 1834.

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendants, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as as scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. McPHEETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.
RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

To Journeymen Carpenters.

3 OR 4 good Journeymen Carpenters wanted by the subscriber, if application be made early. None need apply but such as can come recommended for industrious and steady habits. To such, liberal wages will be given with prompt payments.

H. C. OWENS.
Charlotte Sept. 13, 1835. 59tf

From the Alexandria Gazette.

MR. VAN BUREN.

It will be recollected, that we have never hesitated to acquit Mr. Van Buren of the charge of being an Abolitionist, or of being concerned in any shape or form with the Northern Fanatics in their present criminal purposes. To do him, however, all manner of justice on this head, we subjoin the letter which he has written on the subject, and which has been published in the Augusta (Georgia) Courier.

OWASCO, Sept. 10, 1835.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 22d ult. met me at this place, on my return from the Falls, and I lose no time in replying to that part of it which relates to the continued attempts to prejudice my friends, as well as myself, in the estimation of the South, in respect to the Slave Question.

It is deeply to be regretted that there should be found on the part of any, inducements sufficiently strong to increase an excitement, already so alarming, by a resort to imputations, in the truth of which no ingenuous mind can place the slightest confidence. The allegations which attribute to me views and opinions that are so justly obnoxious to the slaveholding States, are made in the face of the most explicit declarations on my part, denying all authority on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in the matter—against the propriety of agitating the question in the District of Columbia, and in the absence of a single fact, giving the least countenance to the unfounded imputation. I should poorly requite the candor with which I have hitherto been treated by the great mass of my fellow-citizens at the South, were I to allow myself to apprehend that those who would otherwise be disposed to give me their confidence, could, under such circumstances, suffer me to be prejudiced in their opinion by the unsupported assertions of my enemies, however reckless or vehemently persisted in. Were these fabrications, therefore, designed to affect me only, I should not hesitate to leave the matter as it stands, to the spontaneous action of my countrymen. But when it is intended to reach, in this way, those who honor me with their friendship, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold any correction that may, by possibility, be useful to them. With this view, I send you the enclosed proceedings of the citizens of Albany upon the subject, and authorize you to say, that I concur fully in the sentiments they advance. I was absent from the city at the time the meeting was held, but took an early occasion to advise its call, and to encourage the attempt to make it, what it has been, a meeting of the people, without reference to their sentiments on any other subject than that which was discussed before it. Connected with its proceedings are to be found the names of our principal State officers, Executive and Judicial, including the Governor of our State, with an array of private citizens, which, for personal worth and weight of character, has never, to my knowledge, been excelled at any previous meeting.

It would be presumption in me to add any assurances of my own, as to the sincerity with which the sentiments they express are entertained, or of their disposition to make them effectual upon the important subject to which they relate.

May we not then hope that the proofs of an affectionate and just spirit towards the rights and interests of the South, which have been brought out by this hitherto threatening excitement, will have the effect, in future, to remove all unfounded impressions, and to put an end to every feeling and prejudice inconsistent with the principles upon which the Union was founded?

Earnestly cherishing this pleasing anticipation, I am, dear sir, very truly your friend and obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

The substance of the preamble and resolutions of the citizens of Albany has already been given in this Gazette. The resolutions are all that the Southern people could desire, with the exception of calling for legislative action to arrest the course of the fanatics. They denounce the agitators—recognise the rights of the South—and express the most kind and brotherly feeling.

So far so good. But is not this a false issue? Who accuses Mr. Van Buren of being an Arthur Tappanite? Would he not be blind to every thing were he to suffer such an imputation to rest on him? No! No! That is not the true point involved. The objection to Mr. Van Buren is, that, as a Northern man, he has heretofore, on a particular subject, in the councils of his own State, so voted and acted as to render him unfit for the suffrages of the Southern people. And, to support this objection, reference is had to the fact that he was the strenuous supporter of the election to the Senate of the United States of Mr. Rufus King, the ardent advocate of the Missouri restriction; and also to his votes in the New York State Convention on a delicate and important subject.

With regard to this last matter the proof is undeniable. In the New York Convention for framing a new Constitution for the State, on the 12th September, 1821, Mr. Sandford, from the committee appointed to consider the right of suffrage and the qualifications of persons to be elected, reported that the committee, having considered the subject referred to them, recommend the following amendments to the constitution:

§ 1. Every *white* male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding any election, &c. &c., shall be entitled to a vote.

On the 19th September this report was called up for consideration, when Mr. Jay moved to strike out the word *white*. This motion gave rise to a long discussion, in which the policy of permitting negroes to vote was examined.

By striking out the word *white*, all colors would be entitled to the same privileges, and the object was to procure a negro suffrage.

On the 20th of September the final vote was taken by Ayes and Noes, and decided in favor of striking out the word *white* by a vote of 63 to 59, Mr. VAN BUREN voting in the *affirmative*.

This, then, is the subject on which the explanation is needed. This is what the Southern people complain of and object to, and on which they cannot be satisfied. They want no disclaimers of alliance with the fools and enthusiasts, who are now, like moths, buzzing round the light which is to scorch and consume them. They never accused Mr. Van Buren of being such a dolt as to join in a scheme which would inevitably destroy all his hopes and prospects. But his innate principles—his prepossessions—his sentiments on disputed points, they do fear and doubt; and these doubts are all strengthened by the facts to which we have alluded, and which are now spread upon the records of history, not to be gainsayed or denied.

THE HARRISON FESTIVAL.

The New York Star gives the following particulars of the Harrison celebration in that city on Monday the 5th instant:

The great saloon at Niblo's was spread out with four long tables, sumptuously provided with every delicacy of the season. At the rear was a cross table, overhung tastefully, with the drapery of the Star-spangled Banner, in gorgeous ample folds, together with the ensigns of different nations, &c., and a purple banner in the form of a scroll, with the names of the different States of the Union. The saloon was splendidly lighted up, and a full and effective military band of music was stationed in the gallery. In front of the garden was a large transparency, representing General Harrison leading the charge against British and Indians, at the battle of the Thames. At the centre table, which was somewhat elevated above the rest, sat the President, Gen. ROBERT BOGARDUS, an officer of the late war, and on either side of him the guests, and a delegation from Albany, and other counties of the State. The President was assisted by eight Vice Presidents, stationed at the different tables.

The company sat down at 5 P. M., and, after the cloth was removed, the following toasts were announced from the chair:

1. *The Battle of the Thames*—Projected with consummate military skill, executed with unrivalled valor, first in the series of splendid victories in the war of 1812, it saved the infant West from savage massacre, and bore back the tide of war upon the enemy.—[Harrison's March.

After this toast, the official report of the victory of the 5th of October, 1813, was read with great applause.

2. *Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.*—The Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames—the statesman, the patriot, and civilian. His youth was devoted to the service of his country, his manhood was spent in her councils, and now, in vigorous maturity, he cultivates in peace the soil he had protected in war.—[Hail to the Chief.

After this toast, Judge Griffin, one of the Senators of the western part of this State, who had served as a volunteer under Gen. Harrison, in the campaign of 1813, in command of a corps of cavalry from New York, rose and addressed the persons present.

3. *The President of the United States.*—The office reflects the rays of the people upon the man of their choice, and renders him more illustrious than kings.

6. The People: the only legitimate source of political power. Let their watchword be our country—not our party.

7. The memory of George Washington—the brave, the wise, the good; supreme in war, in council, and in peace—who, when he had won all, renounced all.

8. The Senate of the United States: the representation of the States, as essential to liberty as the representation of the people.

9. The Judiciary of the United States—an equal and co-ordinate branch of the Government; it has neither sword, nor purse, nor patronage—its weakness is its strength; the people will defend it, because it defends them.

The Anniversary of the battle of the Thames was also celebrated in New York by the Administration party, in honor of Col. Richard M. Johnson, who bore a distinguished and honorable part in the achievement of the brilliant victory over the British and Indians, on the 5th of October, 1813. The Mayor of the city presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. Toasts and speeches were given in the usual profusion, and all of the orthodox stamp, of course. Amongst the speakers Mr. Cambreleng appears to have been the most conspicuous. The accountability of the Representative to his constituent, seems to have formed the burthen of his address. "He held (he said) that man, who, when called upon by his constituents for his sentiments in relation to any public question, refused to give them in the most unequivocal manner, not a Democrat, but—*a Federalist.*" This was rather an unkind cut at the numerous old federalists who graced the festival with their presence, and must have made them look a little askew at their complimentary Representative.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A Hopeful Son.—Pappa, said a little boy to his father the other day, when one fellow strikes another, haint he got no right to strike back? Certainly he has, replied the father; the law of self-defence sanctions it. Well, then, I'll tell you what it is, said the boy, the next time you box my ears, I'll hit you a blow under the fifth rib.

Rucker's Caucus.—It is comical to see how ashamed the Van Buren folks are of their steam caucus at Baltimore. They can't bear to mention or hear it mentioned. It is a matter of delicacy and *politesse*, not to mention caucus, steam, or Dr. Rucker in their presence, in conformity to the adage that you should not speak of ropes in the house of a man that had been hanged! To the Whigs, the affair is a good joke, not rising to the dignity of inspiring contempt or derision; to their opponents, it is a doleful tragedy. They exclaim as the frogs did in the fable to the boys who were throwing stones—"Ah gentleman, it is fun to you, but death to us." Very few of the Van Buren prints have copied Mr. Stevenson's Address, (of all the cases of still born parturition, the deadest.) They fear to awaken reminiscences of Rucker, and again to put the sarcasm in circulation. They wish the whole affair consigned to irreversible oblivion. If they had their way, they would administer a draft from Lethe to every mother's son in the U. States, and do with the names of Rucker as the Romans did with that of Marcus with respect to the Manlius family—compel all the Ruckers to take another. To be sure, there is excellent cause for their sensibility. Their poets may sing from that day *Fuit Ilium.* We hate to be instrumental in reviving unpleasant associations, but the following remarks of the Cincinnati Gazette are worthy of perusal.—*Richmond Whig.*

"What is this Baltimore nomination that all must fall down and worship it? Was it made by the PEOPLE or the OFFICE HOLDERS? There is not a school boy in the land but what knows the history of this humbug MONSTER. It has not even the poor recommendation of being consistent with the ordinary rules of humbugging. It was not even managed and controuled by those who were *regular built* humbuggers. The nomination of Col Johnson for the Vice Presidency was, even under the humbug code itself, a *bastard.* Who was the celebrated Steam Doctor Rucker of Tennessee? Was he a regularly selected humbugger, under and according to the 'usages of the PARTY?' He gave Col. Johnson 15 votes for Vice President. Who was Thomas J. Pew of Lexington, Kentucky, who represented the State of Illinois? He gave the 5 votes of that State to the great practical amalgamator. Who was Mr. Ranney, and by whom was he selected? He gave the 4 votes of Missouri to the Colonel and his 'yellow gals.' Who was R. T. Lyttle, who gave the 21 votes of Ohio to Col. Johnson, and who, according to his own showing, was invited to represent one or two other Sates and Territories? Mr. Lyttle was not only not *chosen* by the Columbus humbug in 1834, but was, by a unanimous resolution of that body, *excluded* from the Baltimore humbug. By whom was he chosen a delegate? "Aye, there's the rub." No one knows better than he does, that the nomination of Col. Johnson was a downright bastard, and hence the necessity that is now felt to make the party own it and support it. But a decree has gone forth through the length and breadth of the land, that both the legitimate and bastard off spring of the HUMBUG MONSTER, shall be destroyed. The PEOPLE have decreed it, and THEY will see it executed."

THE Virginia delegation objected to Col. Johnson on the score of *principle!* Will they be kind enough to inform the good people whom they were generous enough not to 'commit' upon the question of the Vice Presidency, in what particular the principles of Mr. Van Buren accord with those of Virginia? Will they, in mercy, tell us *what* his principles are? Are they latitudinarian, strict construction, or both? Which set of principles will be put on when in the Presidential chair? Those prepared for him by Mr. Attorney General Butler for *Southern* men, or those prepared to quiet Gen. Tipton and his *Western* friends? Are Mr. Van Buren's tariff votes in the State, or his half concealed, half disclosed, opinions in private, to be taken as evidence of his *principles.*—*Richmond Compiler.*

☞ The Washington Globe is striving, with a frantic feebleness, to prove that the Whigs of the North are abolitionists. The administration cabal are in an agony of apprehensions at the prospects of the heir apparent in the South; and while they are coquetting with the abolitionists in New England, as in the recent Rhode Island election, they are loud in their assurances of fidelity towards the slaveholding states. In attempting to sit upon two stools, Van Buren & Co. will inevitably fall to the ground.—*Boston Atlas.*

Anecdote.—A farmer's boy was once asked, what he would like to be, if he was not a farmer's boy? "The King," replied the boy; for the notion of being King was his superlative of happiness, as well as his comparative. "Well, and what would you do if you *were* King?" "Why, zur," replied the boy "I would eat fat bacon, and swing on a gate every day."

THE ENGLISH GOLD COINAGE.

In the course of a late lecture on Metals, at the Royal Institution, Professor Faraday stated the following curious particulars respecting the Gold Coinage. A small ingot of gold (which he held in his hand, and which measured about ten inches in length by two in breadth,) which weighed about twenty pounds troy, was worth £1,000. The quantity of gold that had passed through the Mint since the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, in the year 1558, to the end of the last year, was 3,353,568 pounds weight troy. Of this nearly one half was coined in the reign of George III.—namely, 1,594,078 pounds troy. The value of the gold coined in the reign of that Sovereign was £74,501,586. The total value of the gold coin issued from the Mint since 1558 was £154,702,385. This gold, if made into a cubic form, would measure on each side 13 feet 32 hundreds. It was extremely difficult to account for the constant loss in the quantity of gold; it continued to be brought in great quantities every year into this country, and yet the value of it did not fall. It was true that population had greatly increased; but that was alone insufficient for the increased consumption of gold. Between the years 1492 and 1823, the estimated value of the gold imported into Europe from the New World was not less than £1,223,000,000. The average value of gold brought into England, for the last few years was £1,600,000 per annum. The far greater portion of this was used in manufactures and articles of jewellery. A considerable quantity was made into gold leaves, the intrinsic value of which was about one half penny; and the wages of labour and the profit of the manufacturer were an additional farthing, making altogether a charge of three farthings for each leaf. On the average, nearly two millions of these leaves were manufactured every week in London. Not more than one half of this was returned in another shape to the Goldsmith; scarcely any portion however, of the gold used in gilding frames was lost, as the Jews carefully looked after the old frames, and burnt the gold off. The ordinary wear and tear of the gold coins probably amounted annually to about one fifteenth part of their value.—*English Paper.*

Commencement of Princeton College.—The annual anniversary exercises occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The interest of the occasion, and the fame of the annual orators, brought together a larger company than any which has been covened in many years; and it is not too much to say that the best anticipations were completely realized. The address before the Societies on Tuesday afternoon, by the Hon. WM. GASTON, of N. C., occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery, and it was listened to by an immense audience, in the large marquee erected for the purpose in the campus of the College, with unwearied attention. It is thirty-nine years since Mr. Gaston was graduated, and the reflections of the speaker, in thus returning to the scenes of his early associations and studies, constituted an exordium of thrilling and delightful interest. That the long interval has been nobly and profitably occupied, was made abundantly manifest during the course of the oration, by the lessons of instruction and wisdom which it embodied. We are happy to say that the address is to be published. The remarks concerning the times in which we live—the growing spirit of insubordination—and the fearfully diminishing reverence for the Constitution and Laws of the Country, deserve to be stereotyped, and sent into every American household.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen, viz: the Hon. WM. GASTON, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, SMITH THOMPSON, and REUBEN H. WALWORTH,—that of D. D. upon ROBERT HALLEY, of Highbury College, England, and JOHN N. CAMPBELL, of Albany.

Besides the distinguished gentlemen who reside in the place, there were present Chancellor Kent, Governor Vroom, Senator Southard, Col. Chesnut, of S. C., Com. Biddle, Dr. Beasely, &c.

The trustees have determined upon the erection of a third college edifice, corresponding in external appearance and opposite to the one finished last year.

They have appointed a law faculty, consisting of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and James S. Green, Esq. of Princeton. To these a fourth professor is to be added hereafter.—[*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Frauds on Government.—In consequence of suspicions having been excited for some time past, that a great proportion of the numerous claims for donations of lands under the act of Congress of 24th May, 1835, which have been proven up at the land offices of Helena and Little Rock, (Ark.) within the last few months, have been established on false testimony, and that even some fictitious claims had been established—the Grand Jury, at a late sitting at Little Rock, devoted thirty days to an investigation of the matter, the result of which has been a development of a most infamous scene of villainy and corruption, and about thirty bills of indictment have been found for perjury and subornation of perjury, against persons who have been concerned in establishing claims of that description. It is supposed that much more will be brought to light at the next term. It is not unlikely that many innocent men, who have purchased claims of this character from irresponsible persons, will suffer severe losses on the investigation of their claims.—*N. Y. Daily Star.*

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

The brigantine *Louisiana*, Capt. Williams, which went out from New Orleans a few months ago, with re-captured Africans for the Colony at Liberia, has just arrived at Norfolk, bringing despatches from the Colonial Agent, Dr. Skinner, who had arrived at the Colony in good health after a passage of 32 days from New York. We are much concerned to learn from those despatches that the new settlement at Bassa Cove, about fifty miles south of Monrovia, was attacked on the 10th of June, by a neighboring African King named *Joe Harris*, and that eighteen or twenty of the unarmed settlers were killed. This settlement was commenced recently under the direction of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania, in the forming of which the introduction of arms was deemed unnecessary. Two whole families of the settlers escaped being attacked, in consequence of accidentally possessing one musket between them; the natives having seen both families occasionally use the gun, and not knowing at the time which possessed it, were afraid to attack either. The remaining inhabitants of the Bassa Cove Settlement have fled to Monrovia. The neighboring settlement of Edina, having arms amongst them, and being assisted by a native King named *Bob Gray*, escaped injury.

The Vice Agent of the Colony, on hearing of this distressing affair, immediately sent an armed force to Bassa Cove, to call King Harris to account, and, after having had a skirmish with the enemy, and burnt the King's town, they returned to Monrovia.

It is hoped, after this disaster, the notion of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania and New York, of settling *unarmed* men in the neighborhood of savages, will be given up.

The Colonists at Monrovia and the contiguous settlements were contented and doing well.

The following just and forcible remarks, are from the Maryland Courier and Enquirer:

Judge White.—Since we have known any thing of political matters, we have never seen a party grow so rapidly and march forward with such confidence of victory, as does the party that moves under the White Banner at this time. Every day adds to its strength, and witnesses the decrease of the Van Buren party. The friends of Mr. Van Buren begin to whine most piteously, and affect to deplore the divisions of the party, and deprecate the election of a President by the House of Representatives.—Very well, gentlemen; you can easily prevent it by withdrawing Mr. Van Buren. He was not nominated until Judge White had been in the field for months; has not so many democrats in his support as the Judge has, and is not so fit for the office as is the Tennessee candidate. The only way to heal divisions, is to take Mr. Van Buren out of the way. Judge White was a supporter of Madison, in 1812, while Van Buren was for De Witt Clinton (the *federal peace* candidate) and the war democrats will never yield their support to Mr. Van Buren unles they act unwisely. The White flag has been raised by the earliest friends of Jackson, and it will float through the coming contest. There is no discharge in this warfare in the ranks of the White phalanx; so those who do not wish to see a division in the party, must withdraw the weakest and last nominated candidate of the two. But if they will not do this, on their heads will rest the blame of severing the party that brought Old Hickory into the Presidential Chair. White runs as Jackson ran eleven years ago; he runs against the Caucus candidate; against the man who was then most bitterly opposed to Jackson's election, while White was for it. And he will run as Jackson ultimately did—he will run successfully.

We mentioned a few days ago the result of an election in one of the counties of Illinois, which furnishes a signal evidence of the feebleness of the Van Buren cause in that portion of the Union. The following letter from Governor Duncan, of Illinois, which we find in the Western papers, refers to the same election, and at the same time distinctly announces his decided opposition to the spoils party and their candidate.

National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Duncan to Dr. Henry of Sangamon county.

"The result of the Sangamon elections was received with a feeling of more than ordinary pleasure, because it strengthens my confidence that the principles of '98, '24, and '28, which elected Jefferson and Jackson, will yet prevail; and, that the people of this country are not ready to acknowledge themselves either incapable of self-government, or of selecting their own representatives. I trust the result of this election may teach those who are engaged in the "magician's service," that the People of Sangamon at least, (and I hope of our State,) do not submit to the dictation of a Convention. Although, countenanced, (if we may credit the public prints) by some good men, it is but a covert blow, aimed at the freedom of elections, and the representative principles of our government. It should satisfy them, too, that the freemen of this country do not subscribe to the new political doctrine of the Van Buren school, that "the spoils belong to the victors"—which means that the public money and the public offices belong to those in power, and to be used at their discretion, to corrupt, degrade, and manage the people, or to build up a party of dependent and office holders to govern the country and seduce the people's representatives—and bring Senators and Congressmen to the feet of Executive power, degraded supplicants for a portion of those magic but most baneful "spoils."

With great respect your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DUNCAN.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.—This gentleman is designated by his friends, *the democratic* candidate for the Presidency. We thought the democratic principle was, that the people should retain in their own hands all powers that could be conveniently exercised—and that, to secure responsibility in public officers, frequent elections were ordained. If Mr. Van Buren be subjected to this test, his democracy will be found to rest on a shallow foundation.

In the votes and proceedings of the Convention called to form a new constitution for the State of New York, we find that on the proposition to give the election of sheriffs to the people, (as in Maryland) Mr. *Van Buren voted against it!* He did not think the people could be trusted in this matter, and therefore preferred giving the election of these officers to the council of appointments.

We also find, by the same proceedings, that Mr. Van Buren supported the motion to admit *free negroes to the right of suffrage!* So that he would place the negro upon an equality with the white man. Whatever may be the abstract notions upon this subject; and however this equality may be sustained by Mr. Van Buren, Garrison, and others, it never can be admitted in Maryland; nor can the free and independent white voters of this State cast their votes for the man who maintains the right of free negroes to control our elections.

From the Western Weekly Review.

We had the pleasure of a few minutes' interview with the Hon. Hugh L. White on Saturday last; and found him, so far as we could then judge, the man we had ever believed him to be.

Plain, unassuming, and republican in his manners, he is the very man we should choose from amongst a thousand, to rebuke the frowardness of corrupt ambition; and his speech upon executive patronage, which incidentally recurred to our mind at the moment, amply confirmed us in the opinion that his stern virtue would be ever prompt to denounce the misrule of the times, as well as to defend the institutions of our country in their constitutional plainness and simplicity. It is no marvel that he should be hated by the band of office hunters, who seek to fill the high places of power, that, like the locusts of Egypt, they may riot in the spoil: but of our well meaning Van Buren citizens, who love their country, and their country's friends, we expect better things. Let them unite with us against the intrigue, management, and dictation, of the day; and proudly will we participate together in the victory which awaits our efforts, when in 1837 the pure and spotless folds of the "banner of White" shall float triumphantly over a happy people, united in sentiment, and forever redeemed from the degrading thraldom of party despotism and oppression.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The New York Evening Post, which has been formally excommunicated from the "great" Republican party, by the Washington Globe, absolutely refuses to be kicked out of the ranks. It swears most lustily that it will support Van Buren, whether the Globe will permit it to do so or not. It is a ludicrous affair, throughout. The idea of a journal at the seat of government, assuming to itself the right of deciding what papers are entitled to particular political appellations,—pronouncing *this* a "standard," and excommunicating *that*, in a formal Bull,—is one of the new "signs of the times," that cannot escape observation. The peculiar beauty of it, too, in the case of the Evening Post, is, that the Globe predicates its charge of a deviation from the Republican creed, upon reasons, which, if they be true now, were just as true twelve months ago—such as the opinions expressed by the Post on the Tariff and Banking questions. If the Post is a heretic on those topics now, it was equally so twelve months since. Why was it not then denounced and proscribed? Why was it recognized as a leader in the Republican ranks,—its editor extolled to the skies, and his assays quoted as "standard" articles, until now? The solution is very plain. His course on the Abolition question, it is feared, may injure Van Buren in the South, unless he be disowned—and hence he is politely informed that he is no longer a *Republican!* If this course is sanctioned by Mr. Van Buren—and who doubts that it is directed by him?—the Post is more deficient in spirit than we deem it, if it do not haul down his flag.

A traveller from 'away down east' the other day stopped to rest himself, and during his stay related the following:

He said the Presidential question excited so much interest in that quarter, that even the partridges and frogs had entered the lists on the subject—the former constantly crying JUDGE, JUDGE WHITE! while the latter with a deep *gutteral* tone, cried—*Van Buren! Van Buren! Van Buren!*—[*East Tennessean.*

From the Camden Journal of October 10.

Intercourse between Camden and Charleston.—We are pleased to perceive a spirit of enterprise manifested among the citizens of our town, in relation to facilitating the intercourse between Camden and Charleston. A company has been formed, and a sufficient amount subscribed for the purchase of a Steamboat to run between the two places, provided the river affords a sufficient depth of water to warrant the enterprize. Previous to the purchase of a Boat, however, an experimental trip is to be made, and for this purpose, the company have chartered the Steamboat "*Cheraw*," which we understand will leave Charleston for this place, between the 15th and 20th of the present month. We need not say that we wish her a successful trip.

From the Charleston Courier, of the 13th instant.

"Our citizens continue to be kept in a state of alarm, by the frequent attempts to set fire to their premises. Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, an attempt was made to fire the residence of A. Taveau, Esq., situated at the upper end of Wentworth, near Lynch street. A Mr. Moore, residing in the vicinity, while in bed, heard the cry of fire, apparently by a boy going past his house. On hastily throwing on some garments, he went to the street, and saw the boy ring the bell at Mr. Taveau house, and immediately proceed up Wentworth-street. On seeing the flames, which issued from the front of the Piazza, Mr. M. hastened to the house, were he found one of Mr. T.'s servants, (who had been awakened by the ringing,) endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The fire had apparently been ignited from without, and had been placed under the sill of the door, and made considerable progress between the froot weather-boarding, and was rapidly ascending the roof."

"*News for the Jockies.*—There are on board the British ship *Adam Lodge*, arrived yesterday, eight full blooded English Horses, the property of Wade Hampton, Esq., of this State. These Horses were purchased at the last annual King's sale, by Dr. Nott, for Mr. Hampton, under the advice and by the judgment of Tattersall, and one of the best judges of the English Race Horse; and at very high prices. We are happy to state, that by the great care and attention of Mr. Fryer, so advantageously known on our Turf as a Keeper and Groom, assisted by a Groom from England, they are in fine condition and spirits."

Internal Improvements.—A Convention of Delegates from numerous counties of Virginia, assembled in Danville, Virginia, on the 6th instant, for considering the propriety of constructing a Rail-Road from Danville to Evansville, in Wythe county. The Convention recommended the employment of a competent Engineer to survey the route, and ascertain the probable cost of the Road; and that the members adopt such means as they may think expedient for raising, by subscription, a sufficient sum for defraying the expenses of said survey. A Committee was also appointed to draft an Address to the people of Virginia and North-Carolina, on the importance and practicability of the proposed road. The proposed route will pass through a portion of this State.—*Western Carolinian.*

No meeting was held in Raleigh last week on the subject of a Rail Road hence to the Roanoke, in consequence of there being no Court, and the lamented death of Judge *Seawell*. But the subject has so much engrossed the attention of our men of capital and enterprize, that it cannot be suffered to die away, without something efficient being done.—*Standard.*

Stupendous project.—A project is on foot for constructing a Rail Road from Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, to Charleston, S. C. Distance estimated at 607 miles; and the time required to pass from one point to the other, it is thought will not exceed 60 hours—2½ days. Cost estimated at $7,000,000.

The mail is transported between Philadelphia and Boston in 36 hours. Eighty years ago, it required 21 *days. So much for Internal Improvements.*

Intemperance and its fruits.—We learn that a Murder was committed in the upper end of this county, in the neighborhood of Rogers' Store, on Friday night last. It seems two brothers, James and Alexander Bashford, got to drinking and quarreling, and ultimately proceeded to blows, when James stabbed Alexander with a knife, from which wound he died in a very short time.—James is confined in jail.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Melancholy Suicide.—A Coroner's Inquest was held over the body of Isaac Lavery, at the Jackson Hotel in this place, on Tuesday evening last—their verdict, "that the aforesaid Isaac Lavery came to his death by a wound or wounds inflicted by himself, on the left side of his throat, with a pen-knife or razor, about 5 o'clock P. M. this day."

Mr. Lavery has resided in this town between three and four years, and was a Tailor by trade. He has been in ill health for some time. At the moment he committed the act it is supposed he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by fever.—*Fay. Observer.*

Gen. Harrison was lately thrown from his horse on the turnpike near Carthage, Ohio, and received a severe contusion in the head. Medical aid was promptly administered, and at the last advices he was supposed to be free of danger.

Charlotte:

Friday, October 23, 1835.

THE PEOPLE *against* THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

The Committee OF INSTRUCTION, from each Captain's Company, for instructing our Members in the Legislature, are requested to meet in Charlotte, on the last Saturday in this month. Oct. 13.

☞ The above notice (published at the request of a member of the "Committee of Instruction,") appeared in an obscure corner of our last paper. In transferring it to our Editorial head this week, we have been actuated by a desire to give the subject greater publicity, and to show our sense of the importance of attention to the call which it contains. It is to be hoped, by every one who appreciates the important subjects which will and must come under discussion in our next Legislature, that no member of the Committee will allow himself to be detained from the proposed meeting.

A specification of the matters which should receive their attention, coming from us, would look like *instructions* to the "Committee of Instruction," and therefore we abstain from mentioning any; being well assured, besides, that the intelligence and patriotism which usually characterize the members of the Committee, are an ample guaranty that no interest of Mecklenburg or the South will be neglected by them.

☞ *Branch Mint in this Town.*—We understand, from the Commissioner, that Messrs. Perry & Ligon, of Raleigh, have contracted for the erection of our Branch Mint building, for the sum of $99,800.—Two other bids were made, one of $32,937, and to complete the building in eighteen months—the other of $32,000, and to complete the building by the 20th March, 1837.

The following is the plan of the proposed building; and, from the beauty of the site upon which it is to be erected, and the favorable character of Messrs. P. & L. as architects, we can but anticipate, in the Branch Mint, a superstructure which, while it will be of immense benefit to the Mining interest in this section of country, will also serve to ornament and give increased importance to our already beautiful and prosperous little Town.

The building is to be 125 feet in front by 35 feet in depth, with a projection, in the rear of the centre, of 53 by 36 feet, and to be two stories in height, with a basement story of 5 feet above the surface of the ground. The basement, in front, to be of hammer-dressed range work—the principal and attic stories of brick. The sills and heads of the windows to be of stone; the cornice of brick, the roof covered with zinc. The basement and principal stories are to be arched, with groin arches, throughout the front building. To be completed by the 1st of January, 1837.

☞ *The Comet.*—If any of our readers have not already seen this rare visiter, they can do so in the forepart of any clear evening during the next six or eight days, by casting their eye upward in a westerly direction. After that time it will disappear, on its accustomed peregrination among other spheres, and not visit our earth again before the lapse of seventy-six years! It is not so distinct to the naked eye as we had expected it to be, but the star-gazer cannot mistake its tail.

☞ *The Fanatics—Northern Meetings.*—It will be recollected, that, a few weeks ago, in noticing one or two public meetings which had been held at the North in relation to the fanatics we expressed the fear that the Northern People did not correctly understand or appreciate the vital importance of the subjects involved in the questions they proposed to consider and pass upon. We were led to this fear by the tenor of the resolutions passed at the meetings in question; but we did not wish to be hasty in forming opinions against the disposition of the North to do what the South had a right to expect at their hands, and therefore declined at the time to comment on the matter, in the hope that other indications in that quarter would be more unexceptionable. And we have waited until now for such "indications," but in vain: we find that our original fear has been verified—that the People of the North *do not* "correctly understand or properly appreciate" the question presented to them by the course of the abolitionists—a question seemingly of little consequence to them, it is true, but involving our dearest rights and privileges, both personally and politically.

Public meetings have been held in almost every city, town, and village, in the North and East; at which the *speeches* were *patriotic* enough, to be sure, but the "public sentiment" expressed in the resolutions we think calculated to do any thing but *put down* the spirit of fanaticism which prevails there, if it do not actually tend to forward the cause. It is true that resolutions were passed at nearly all the meetings, condemnatory of the course of the *immediate* abolitionists; but they were almost always accompanied with others declaring the institution of slavery, as it exists in the South, a *stain* and a *curse* upon the country, and praying the Southern People to take measures to abate the *evil!* Truly has it been said, that we asked them for bread, and they have given us

stock. We begged them for *action* against incendiaries who injure us, and take refuge among them, and they tender us *advice* upon the very subject of our complaint!

We have watched the proceedings of these meetings with considerable care, and in no instance that we have seen (except in Philadelphia) did they recommend the adoption of the only measures called for by the South—viz: *Legislative action* on the part of the Northern States, for the purpose of enabling the legal tribunals of the country to bring to condign punishment the disseminators of seditious and inflammatory matter, having a tendency to excite one portion of our inhabitants to acts of rebellion against the other.—This was and is all that the South asks of the North; and so long as this is denied us, we want not expressions of the *opinions* of our Northern friends;—we did not ask them to pity us, nor to *protect* us, nor yet to assure us that the "enlightened public opinion of the North" was in our favor! We do not complain of the *enlightened* public opinion of the North—for we have no charge against it—but we make war upon the *fanaticism* of the North, so far as it contemplates affecting our rights and interests; and, so long as the Northern People deny us the right to punish the infringers of our laws and the violators of our property, we are *compelled* to view them as inimical to our welfare, and enemies to our peace.

We write this, more in sorrow than in anger. We cannot say we have been *disappointed* in the movements of the Northern People on the subject of the Abolitionists. We looked for nothing from them but a little *bluster*; and the event proves that we made a just estimate of their patriotism.—Without saying that the mass of the Northern People are friendly to the Abolitionists, it cannot be denied that the *principle* upon which they act is *popular* at the North; and hence the coolness with which they have acted on the subject. We said at the first, and we are of the same opinion still—THE SOUTH MUST DEPEND UPON HERSELF!

The following very forcible remarks on this subject are copied from the Richmond Whig:

"What need was there for "deploring the existence of slavery, and all the evils which attend it?" Does slavery impigne upon them? Does it jeopard *their* safety, or endanger *their* souls with God, or injuriously affect *their* interests, or compromise *them* in the eyes of foreign nations? We consider this language itself as intermeddling—as calculated to encourage the Fanatics in their notions of removing a great "evil"—as tending to discontent the slave. Is the proposition, that the Northern People have no possible concern in our domestic relations, so unreasonable, so void of force and truth, so difficult of comprehension, that they can neither admit nor understand it? Of all spots on the face of the earth, the city of New York has the *least* right to complain of Southern Slavery as an "evil." It has been none to her at all events, whatever it may have been or now is to the Southern States. Her wealth and her palaces have been created and erected by the labor of Southern Slaves.

"The entreaty of the South to restrain the machinations of the Fanatics, is met by a great deal of profession indeed, by strong denunciations of the Fanatics, and by high-sounding talk about the Union, our Southern brethren, &c. &c., very well in its place, but totally misapplied when connected with a plump refusal to *do* what the South asks, to punish those who may instigate murder and arson; and yet more out of place when coupled with a direct recognition of the right of the Fanatics to continue their agitation. It is "great cry and little wool." It is encouragement to the abolitionists—for it is a vindication of the constitutionality of their past and future efforts. The meetings profess their readiness to aid the South against domestic violence—an overture which they will never be required to fulfil, for the South wants no protector in that matter. A little *prevention* is all but was asked for—and no military aid whatever. The South is satisfied with her condition, and wants no bewailings and lamentations from any part of the earth. All she asks is, "hands off"—and since it is plain that words are only to be employed to subject the villains who are plotting against her tranquillity, from those who alone have the power to act in her behalf, she must stand in her own defence, and look not beyond the vigor of her own laws, and the arms of her own sons.—These are sufficient. Her pride will now ask only to be spared the outpouring of *sympathy*, lamentations for her condition, professions of a readiness to protect her, and all that sort of thing, which has been repeated until nausea has supervened. Bread has been asked for, and a stone given. Stones and professions cost nothing—a fact which has been discovered elsewhere than in the North."

☞ *"Peace! Peace!"*—A great many of the Southern papers, (especially those advocating the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency,) have professed themselves pleased at the indications which have been exhibited at the North against the Fanatics. They have pretended to believe that the measures taken at their public meetings—viz: the mere speaking and "resolving,"—would be sufficient to rebuke to silence and inaction the mad bigots of Abolitionism. And already have they uttered the delusive and dangerous cry of "Peace! Peace!" when we do not hesitate to express our belief that there is "*no peace!*"

To show what effect the expression of the "enlightened public opinion of the North" has had upon the fanatics, and also what grounds exist for the aforesaid shout of "Peace!" let the following article, taken from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, be attentively read. It will be seen that the Journal of Commerce expresses itself as having been heretofore rather well affected towards "*most* of those engaged in the abolition crusade;" and, if such a paper cannot blind itself to the fearful portent of "coming events," what is to be thought of any southern journal which can calmly fold its arms and unblushingly tell its readers that "all is well?" But see the extract:

"*The Death Struggle*—An extra from the office of the Oneida Standard and Democrat, printed at Utica, contains a notice, signed by *three hundred and sixty-two* persons, residing in different parts of the State, calling a "STATE CONVENTION of the friends of Immediate Emancipation," to be held at Utica on the 21st of October next "FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING A STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK." Of the signers of this notice, at least *sixty-eight* are CLERGYMEN. How much these gentlemen are disposed to "study the things that make for peace," may be inferred from their calling this moment of portentous excitement, to concentrate a measure which breathes defiance to public sentiment, and which seems in fact to be a *special effort* to feed the flames already flashing around the edifice of our freedom. O, who can comprehend the folly of that headlong zeal which leads men thus to trifle with their country's peace!—nay even with its existence as a united and integral community. It is evident that a mighty effort is to be made,—a death struggle, (Heaven grant that it may be!)—to rally the scattered forces of Abolitionism, and nerve them up to deeds of desperate daring. Our own State, it seems, has been pitched upon as the theatre of this grand experiment. We know not what may be the issue; but we do know, that men who in a time like this, in spite of warnings and entreaties, needlessly, uselessly, try experiments upon the extent of human endurance, and the strength of the bonds which bind society together—who coolly apply the hammer to the most splendid mirror which ever reflected the light of day, that they may practically test its power of resistance,—deserve to be ranked no longer as good citizens, but as enemies to their country. *Hitherto we have had the charity to believe that most of those engaged in the abolition crusade, although sadly erring in their movements and measures*, WERE ACTUATED BY GOOD MOTIVES; but we candidly confess that if amid all the circumstances of warning, and all the indications of Providence, which have been recently developed, they still go on in their mad career, reckless of consequences, the mantle of our charity will not be large enough to cover their sins against the peace and order of society,—against their brethren of the South,—and against the poor slaves, whose condition they have rendered almost hopeless."

☞ *New Constitution.*—A public meeting of the citizens of *Rowan* County was held at the Courthouse in Salisbury last week, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures to secure the Ratification of the new Constitution; when the following, among other resolutions, were agreed to:

Resolved, That Messrs. R. M. Pearson, James J. Cook, L. R. Rose, C. Harbin, John Clement, and S. Taylor, be appointed a Committee to address the citizens, at such places and times as may be convenient, and especially at each election ground, on the first day of the election in the Forks;—And that W. D. Crawford, F. Slater, W. Barber, Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Allen Rose, Casper Holtzhouser, Col. E. D. Austin, H. C. Jones, Burton Craige, and Joseph Long, be appointed a Committee to address the citizens at each place in the old Battalion, and at such time as may be convenient, and especially at the election grounds on the first day of the election.

Resolved, That R. M. Pearson, James Cook, H. C. Jones, and Burton Craige, prepare and publish an address to the citizens of the county, on the subject of Ratifying the amendments.

From our knowledge of the individuals composing the Committee on the Address, we look for something conclusive as the result of their labors on the interesting subject before them; and, as their arguments will of course have a general bearing, we shall be glad to have the favor of a copy, for insertion in our columns.

☞ *Slave-holding States.*—It is not generelly known, we believe, that *black* Slavery still exists in most of the Northern and Eastern States. *But such is the fact!* Yes—Negro Slavery actually exists in those very States whose citizens are ready to engage in a crusade against the South to put down the *same* institution! The hypocrites!—let them follow the divine injunction of the Scriptures, and first pluck the beam out of their own eyes, before they find fault with the mote in the eyes of their neighbors! In the Northern and Eastern States, the laws for the abolition of slavery were prospective and gradual in their operation; and have not to this day had their full effect in some of those States. By the Census of 1830, the following States had in their jurisdiction the number of *Slaves* set opposite their names respectively:

Maine,	6	Connecticut,	25
New Hampshire,	5	New York,	76
Massachusetts,	4	New Jersey,	2,254
Rhode Island,	14		

☞ The Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Baltimore, have recently published a circular, declaring their "decided disapprobation of the measures pursued by the American Anti-Slavery Society." They justly remark that the efforts of the Abolitionists have already "materially diminished the privileges and the happiness of the colored population of the South, whether bond or free." And they conclude their publication with the following Appeal to those at the North, whose "*devilish philanthropy*," (as it has been appropriately called,) is not satisfied with letting the Negro alone, even when he himself tells them that he is better off without their interfering in his behalf:

"Being fully persuaded that our opinions faithfully and truly reflect those of the church to which we are attached, we do most unfeignedly and anxiously beseech those engaged in the propagation of abolition principles, and the distribution of abolition tracts, periodicals, and pamphlets, to abstain from their unasked and unwelcome interference in our concerns, and if they have a spark of compassion, sympathy, or philanthropy, in their bosoms, to permit us to enjoy our existence in security and peace."

MORE GOLD IN GEORGIA—*Haberslym Co.*

☞ The Maryville (Georgia) Intelligencer says: "On a lot belonging to Alexander & John McGhee & Co., Mr. Russell, one of the company, has lately discovered a deposite mine of incalculable value. A few hands in one day obtained 1390 pennyweights. This degree of richness is supposed to extend over an area which will require years of regular labor to exhaust. The gold is large, and often picked up by the hands in fifty and hundred dollar pieces. Arrangements will be immediately made for working this mine on a large scale. We rejoice that this good fortune has fallen to the share of our own citizens and those of East Tennessee, where money is so greatly needed, if not by the proprietors, at least by the country at large."

☞ *The Judiciary.*—The Raleigh Register, of the 13th inst. says: The death of Judge *Seawell* has left a vacancy on the Superior Court Bench; and if rumor is to be credited, there will be two other vacancies before the Legislature meets, by resignation. Thus that body will probably have three Judges to elect.

Some legislative provision ought certainly to be made for the due administration of justice in Circuits where the Judges allotted them may either die or be prevented by sickness from finishing the riding. For want of some provision of this kind, numerous individuals in the 3d and 4th Circuits are now undergoing great inconvenience, if they have not sustained positive injury. It is not unfrequently the case, we dare say, that a Judge, knowing if he fails to hold Court, that serious results may accrue, imprudently exposes himself, and either falls a victim to his endeavor to subserve the public interest, or so aggravates the character of his disease, as to render him unable to finish the duties of his Circuit.

☞ The Washington Globe says, in relation to the account of Mr. Barry's extreme illness at Liverpool, "It was hoped that the sea voyage would have restored Mr. Barry's health. His constitution, although feeble, was elastic, and had repeatedly risen from the attacks of disease."

COMMENTS.

It might have been hoped, but, certainly it was not expected. No one anticipated that Mr. Barry would be in the least serviceable in Spain. The appointment was a mere job; its sole objects were, that he might receive so much money, and try a sea voyage at the public cost. Mr. Randolph was to be sent *out of the way*—Mr. Barry to be provided for. In both cases, the public service was disregarded.—*Nat. Gaz.*

No one who knew the state of Mr. Barry when he left the Post Office Department, could count upon the elasticity of his constitution restoring him to health. In removing him from that Department to make way for the present head of it, it was necessary to provide for Mr. Barry handsomely, and the $18,000 outfit and salary, as Minister to Spain, offered the most convenient mode. We do not blame the Administration for providing for Mr. Barry; it would have been cruel, as well as unwise, not to do so; but to say that any reasonable expectation could have been entertained of his broken constitution ever enabling him to render any service in his new post, is idle and insincere.—*National Intelligencer.*

Death of Mr. Barry.—The last packet from Liverpool brings intelligence of the death of WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq., Minister to Spain, and late Postmaster General. He died in England.—Though strongly opposed to Mr. Barry as a public man, there were points in his personal character which obtained the respect even of political opponents, and rendered him an amiable gentleman in private life.—*Nat. Intelligencer, 14th inst.*

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

It will be seen, by the subjoined extract from the Washington Telegraph, that the able editor of that journal has vacated the editorial chair:

"*To our Readers.*—Having made arrangements to remove from this City for the purpose of engaging in other pursuits, this paper will hereafter be under the editorial charge of Dr. Edward R. Gibson. This gentleman has now been for several years connected with the paper as an associate Editor, and will conduct it in the same singleness of purpose that has heretofore governed its course.

The proprietary interest as yet remains in the undersigned, and all letters on business will be directed to him as heretofore. It is proposed to make a new arrangement on the first of December, up to which time it is hoped all current accounts will be adjusted.

The undersigned proposes, at an early day, to give a brief review of his Editoral course, in which he will speak of the things he has seen and knows. *Washington, 8th Oct.*, 1835. D. GREEN.

☞ We are exceedingly pained to learn, (says the Cincinnati Whig) that while Mr. Henry Clay was attending to a suit as counsel, in the Courthouse, at Lexington, (Ky.) a few days ago, some altercation took place between him and Col. Woolley, when the latter struck Mr. C., and immediately a general combat took place between the parties litigant. We regret to add, that the report states that Mr. C. during the affray was considerably injured. As might be expected, the affair had created great excitement, and further difficulties were anticipated. We have no other particulars.

☞ The Nashville (Tenn.) Republican of the 25th Sept. says: "We regret to learn, from various quarters, that there is a good deal of sickness in the Western District of this State, and that in some portions of it, it has proved very fatal."

☞ The Legislature of Tennessee is now in session.

☞ *Erratum.*—In the article extracted into our last paper, from the Western Carolinian, under the head of "the Amended Constitution," an error was committed in stating that it would be submitted to the People, for Ratification or Rejection, "on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of November." It should have been the 9th, 10th, and 11th—the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in the month.

☞ *To Correspondents.*—The article signed "A Citizen," is crowded out until our next. In the mean time we will submit it to some of our Town Commissioners, for information in regard to the writer's queries.

The favor from "Dr. Zechariah Boneset" is under consideration.

INSURRECTIONARY STIR.

We learn, from the Elizabeth City Herald of the Times, that the citizens of Pasquotank county were thrown into a considerable state of excitement, a few days since, in consequence of the discovery of an insurrectionary spirit among the black population.—A respectable planter of that county having overheard, early on the morning of the 29th ult., the women in his kitchen talking, and gained enough from them to induce him to make further inquiries, he afterwards asked a black boy, who was present at the conversation, what it was. He hesitated to answer, but when told he should do so, said it was some good news. His owner then told him if it was good news, he wanted to hear it, and he must and should tell. He then commenced by saying that next Tuesday night, (29th ult.,) was the time the negroes intended to rise, kill the white people and get their freedom—that he had heard the negro men talking about it. This boy was then taken, with one or two others he had implicated and examined separately, by two or three gentlemen. The first, after some hesitation, and not without some threats, confessed that there was an insurrection talked about—that though no plan had been matured and no time fixed for its commencement, yet the officers had been selected, and he gave their names. Another was then examined, and without any threats being used, corroborated the testimony of the first, and both gave the names of those concerned, all of whom were immediately arrested, and committed to the jail of the county. A committee of twelve respectable planters were subsequently appointed to examine the evidence which had previously taken place, and was conducted in a becoming manner, not in the least calculated to alarm or intimidate those who were brought before them, or to extort from them any thing but the truth. The two witnesses who had been previously examined, were brought before them and sworn, the nature of an oath being first explained to them; but instead of giving the same evidence they had given when first arrested, either knew nothing about it, or were unwilling to tell. One of them, who appeared to be much alarmed, when asked by one of the committee why he did not tell the same story he had told two days before, answered, he had said more then than was true. The depositions of two white women were then read by the committee, which stated that they had heard one of the prisoners say to another that there was a *man coming here from the North* to set them free, but that if he did not do it, they would have their freedom any how.

The committee decided that these negroes should be kept in confinement until Monday (5th inst.,) that those who are free be ordered to leave the State previous to the first of November, and that the owners of the slaves be requested to send them out of the State, which request will be generally complied with.—*Wash. (N. C.) Whig.*

There is reason to fear that the Northern people are not sufficiently decided in their opposition to the fanatical incendiaries. The Boston Courier says—"how little do the people of the South know of the principles and the views of our citizens!—The mere suggestion by a Boston meeting, that the Legislature should put an end to discussion on slavery, *by the strong arm of the law*, would be the signal for revolution. A motion to that effect, by a member of the Legislature, would be followed by such an agitation as the present generation has not witnessed."—*Raleigh Star.*

State of Northern sentiment.—The New York Evening *Star* tells, in few words, what there is every reason to believe is "the whole truth," about the present feelings of the North, viz: that "two-thirds of the people North of the Potomac are decidedly hostile to the course of Arthur Tappan & Co. yet the very same number are undisguisedly opposed to slavery in the South, and would willingly see it put down, if it could be done safely."

A Poser.—The Rev. Doctor N. S. S. Beman, of Troy, New York, is among the loudest declaimers against the slave-holders, and the most strenuous preachers of immediate abolition—having anathematized slave-holders for "selling the image of Jesus, and pocketing the price of human flesh and blood!" In reply to his furious denunciations of slave-holders, the Albany Evening Journal very provokingly publishes two bills of sale executed by this same Rev. Doctor, when he lived in Georgia, by which *he sold* "the image of Jesus," and "pocketed the price of human flesh and blood."—*Philadelphia Herald.*

ROWAN SUPERIOR COURT

Was held this week by his Honor Judge Norwood. No important matter was *tried*, except the cause of Isaac Allbright, who was accused, together with one Mowbry, of stealing the negro of Mr. Chales Fisher, and was acquitted. Poor Mowbry was tried last Spring at Iredell, and convicted, and is now under sentence of death. The same witnesses were summoned in both cases; indeed the facts against both were as near identical as well could be: but it did not so come before the Jury of Rowan: the confessions of the prisoner, which formed the strongest part of the case against Mowbry, were here excluded, on the ground that they were elicited by promises from those who captured him: nor did it appear to them that Allbright or Mowbry had ever been in Rowan, or that the negro was stolen in this county.—*Watchman.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1835.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Friday,	6 33	5 27	*For October*, 1835.
24 Saturday,	6 34	5 26	d. h. m.
25 Sunday,	6 36	5 24	Full 6 11 38 foren'n
26 Monday,	6 37	5 23	Last 14 4 35 aft'n.
27 Tuesday,	6 38	5 22	New 21 6 38 even'g.
28 Wednesday	6 39	5 21	First 28 11 0 foren'n
29 Thursday,	6 40	5 20	

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of Messrs. S. C. Caldwell and I. Hyams, have been left with the subscriber for collection. Those indebted are requested to make settlement by the November County Court.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

Oct. 21, 1835. 64-4w

POSTSCRIPT.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Recapitulation of the returns of 71 counties for Members of Congress, and Governor.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Schley, (Van Buren,)	27,682
Dougherty, (Anti-Van Buren,)	25,648

FOR CONGRESS:

Van Buren.		*Anti-Van Buren.*	
Cleveland,	26,949	Beall,	25,190
Glascock,	27,194	Foster,	25,781
Holsey,	26,640	Gamble,	25,384
Jackson,	26,929	Wilde,	25,811

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

On the subject of the recent election in this State, (says the National Intelligencer of the 17th inst.,) we have received a letter from a well informed friend in Philadelphia, from which we copy the following extract:

"The triumph in Pennsylvania is complete. Mr. Ritner is elected Governor by a majority of many thousand. Every county heard from has elected Anti Van Buren Representatives to the Legislature, and the State of Pennsylvania is disenthralled and emancipated. It is entirely erroneous to attribute this state of things to the division of the Jackson party. It ought not to be doubted that, even united, the Whigs would have beaten them. The fact is, there does not exist in the State a Van Buren party, except with a view to the interest of the office-holders. Mr. Van Buren has no personal popularity in Pennsylvania, and this will be seen as soon as the question of Van Buren and Anti-Van Buren shall be presented to the electors."

Below we give all the returns which have reached us of the Governor's election.

In the City of Philadelphia and eleven Counties:

Ritner, (Whig,)	32,746
Wolf, (Van Buren,)	18,304
Muhlenburg, (Van Buren,)	13,036
Whig majority over both,	1,406

MARRIED,

In Yorville, S. C., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Abner J. Leavenworth, Mr. LEROY SPRINGS, Merchant, of the firm of Springs & Dinkins, of this town, to Miss IMANDRA MOORE, of the former place.

In this county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Watson, Mr. C. C. MASON to Miss MARGARET CAROTHERS, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Carothers, all of this county.

On Thursday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. THOMAS ROZZELL, of Lincoln county, to Miss H. M. A. PETTUS, of this county.

In Lincolnton, on Tuesday the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. L. Watts, Mr. T. C. CARSON, of Rutherford, to Miss M. A. McBEE, second daughter of Mr V. McBee.

DIED,

On the 10th inst., at China Grove, Rowan County, the residence of his father, [Noah Partee, Esq.,] after an illness of 21 days, GEORGE PARTEE, in the 29th year of his age. This gentleman, thus cut down in the flower of his age, was amiable, affectionate, enterprising, and highly estimated by a large circle of ardently attached friends. He had commenced life with the fairest prospect of a career of great usefulness, surrounded by relations and friends, who were called to mourn his death and their own great loss, at the time when he was fulfilling their fondest anticipations.

On Wednesday Evening, 30th ultimo, at his residence, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C. aged about 51 years, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., for 15 or 20 years Sheriff of said County.

In Anson county, on the 9th of Sept. DAVID CUTHBERTSON, Esq.

State of the Markets.

CAMDEN—OCTOBER 17.

Cotton,	14¼ a 15¼	Bacon, cwt.	10 a 11
Corn, bush.	75 a 90	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat, new,	1¼ a 1½	Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50
Flour, country,	8½ a 9	" Apple,	35 a 45

Cotton.—There has been a very fine business done in this article during the week, notwithstanding the depression noticed in our last; and prices are again looking up. We quote sales made yesterday at 14¼ to 15¼, principally at 15 cents.

Country flour is scarce and in demand; we quote $8 to $9 per barrel, the latter price having been paid during the week.—*Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 13.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 00	Nails, cut,	6¼ a 7
" Apple,	27 a 30	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Bacon,	9 a 11	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	16 a 17
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	13½ a 14	Wheat,	a 1 15
Corn,	60 a 65	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Flaxseed	1 30 a 1 40	Tobacco, (leaf)	a 5½
Flour,	6 a 7	Wool,	16 a 18
Feathers,	a 35	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	4½ a 5	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	29 a 33		

CHERAW—No alteration since our last.

SOUTHERN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE patrons and friends of this Seminary are informed that its next session will commence on the 2d of October. The course of instruction here pursued, is designed to secure a thorough, systematic, and accomplished education of the mind, as well as a due improvement of the moral feelings and of the social habits. Terms as usual.

Juvenile Department.

At the request of several friends, we have determined to open an additional department for *children of both sexes*. Boys will be received under 10 years of age. Tuition in Spelling and Reading, $8 per session—in the other common branches $10 50. No deduction is made for absence in either of these departments, except when occasioned by sickness.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWORTH,
Charlotte, Sept. 29, 1835. *Principals.*

P. S. Having had repeated applications for boys of a more advanced age than that specified above, it may now be understood, that, should this number be sufficiently increased before the close of October, I will open a distinct English and Classical Department for their accommodation.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APOLOGY FOR NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

Call not us printers meddling elves,
For so much scribbling 'bout the election;
Nor, as we cannot vote ourselves,
Say we, o'er others, want direction.

Wa, by our trade, are forc'd to write—
Of praise or blame we cant be stinting;
For love or fear we must excite,
Else who will give us any printing?

When peace is made, the soldier cries,
"Othello's occupation's gone;"
Thus, if no party feuds arise,
What else can we rely upon?

Spice, salt, and pepper give a zest,
To every thing on which you feed—
And by the candid 'tis confess'd,
We're forced to season what you read.

If we did not some humor raise,
By squibs and satires, and all that;
You'd damn our mildness with faint praise,
And call our papers very *flat*.

SCENES IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Here! you Mister! did you print this paper?

Why—a—yes—perhaps. What then?

How come you for to go for to put in that lie about my aunt?

Pray point it out.

Here' tis: (reads.) "I warn all persons against harboring my wife Dorothy, as she has behaved in a very unbecoming manner," &c. Now what do you mean by printing such libellous stuff, eh?

Oh! I know nothing about your aunt Dorothy. You must settle the matter with your uncle Rahab, who signs the notice.

I must, must I? Well, I'll see about it.

Can I get you to advertise a lot of things I've got to sell!

Oh yes. Is the advertisment ready?

No; can't you write it for me? I'll tell you what they are. Though, come to think of it, I must go and see if they are all there. You can wait, I s'pose?

The paper is nearly ready for press.

Well—I'll be back in an hour or two.

What the old Harry's the reason you don't send my paper?

It's the carrier's fault—and his name is Peter—not Harry.

But if *he* don't stop and leave it next time, I will—that's all.

Oh don't—the error shall be corrected.

Please let me look at your files—say about twelve to eighteen months back. I want to find when old Mrs. Goit died, and who settled her estate.

By all means. There they are. Sit down.

But you've got better eyesight than I. Just look 'em over for me. It won't take more than an hour or so. You see I never knew she was dead you know. And I expected some of her property.

Then you should have taken the papers.

Well, now and then I borrow one at the next door to send off to cousin Malachi, and that answers my turn.

Discontinue my paper, if you please, from this date. Times are so dull, I must retrench. Sixpence a week comes to a whole dollar in three months.

Stop sending our paper. Father's gone to the West Indies, and mother writes him all the news.

Don't send any more papers to Peter Grievous, up in the country.

But who pays his bill? He is three years in arrears!

Well I can't help it. You'd better write to him again. Maybe he'll pay if he can.

That name in the marriage last week wasn't spelt right. It should have been Mehitable, not Mehitabel. Just alter it *next time*.

Oh to be sure. If *we* hit a belle, we'll apologize.

Mister printer, my great uncle Joseph died three weeks ago, and you never noticed it.

How should I record the event without being furnished with the necessary particulars?

But I thought you knew every thing!

This I know—that his stingy heir would have sent the requisite information to the office, had he been aware that such notices are published gratis.

Can I have some handbills struck off? I have brought on a collection of wax figures, as large as life. The Witch of Endor, King Richard, with a crooked shin, Moll Pitcher, Amos Kendall, Te-come-so and Col. Johnson, old Nick Biddle and Mr. Van Buren, and all the other great men. Please to make out a flaming sheet, about two foot long, all full of print. What'll be the damage?

Two or three dollars, probably.

Oh—abominable! Why I never give but four and sixpence.

Mister—mother wants you to give her a spoonful of printer's ink to put on a ringworm.

Just call on the apprentice in the printing office—he'll give you some.

What, Jim Collins, in there?

Yes, yes.

Is the comet a-going to come?

They say it will. But you seem frightened.

Why, if it should hit the earth, and kill us all, and destroy all our property, what an awful thing it would be. Here I've been scratching together a little something, and got it all snug—quite a handsome estate—and then to have it all sent to smash—why it's too bad.

But, my good friend, if you go with it and your heirs also, what's the odds? People die only once—in this world at least; and, if it were not wisely 'appointed unto men once to die,' what a good-for-nothing herd would mankind soon become—provided, nevertheless, that such exemption from mortality carried with it no different dispositions, desires, and habits, than those which now distinguish the race. Dismiss your avarice, and your fears will follow. Go home and be quiet—take the newspaper, say your prayers, and pay the printer.

An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous. If he states facts without comments, he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A jackanapes who measures off words into verse as a clerk does tape by the yard—hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimblet, and if the editor is not fool enough to publish the nonsense—"Stop my paper, I won't patronize a man that's no better judge of poetry." One murmurs because his paper is too literary—another because it is not literary enough. One grumbles because the advertisments engross too much room—another complains that the paper is too large, he can't find time to read it all. One wants the type small that a microscope would be indispensable in every family—another threatens to discontinue the paper unless the letters are an half inch long. One lady actually offered to give an additional price for a paper that should be printed with such types as are used for handbills. In fact every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labour of Sysiphus was recreation when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to *please all*."

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 28th October next, will be sold at the residence of Margaret Alexander, the following property,

—TO WIT:—

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,
One Gin, a Threshing Machine, and Fan, with running works,
A set of Blacksmith's Tools,
Farming Implements,
A quantity of Hay, and Fodder,
And some COTTON.

The Plantation will be offered for sale or rent, if not disposed of before the Sale. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. A. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 30, 1835. 61-tf

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ORDERED by Court, that the Sheriff summon the following named persons to open and hold an Election at their respective precincts in said county, on the *second Monday in November next*, and to keep said Polls open for three successive days, for the Ratification or Rejection of the Amendments made by the late Convention to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, viz:

Charlotte—Wm. M. Bostwick, J. P. Thos. L. Hutchison, and John Walker, jun., judges.
Collins's—Philemon Morris, J. P. Wm. W. Lide, and Zebulon Morris, judges.
Downs's—James Johnston, J.P. And. Springs, and John Knox, judges.
People's—James Gribble, J. P. James McCulloch, and Orin Pearce, judges.
Doster's—James Doster, J. P. Darling B. Belk, and Joel Doster, judges.
Labatt's—John Stilwell, J. P. Andrew Secrist, and William Osbourne, judges.
Wilson's—John Walker, J. P. Hugh H. McCain, and George McCain, judges.
Stewart's—Eli Stewart, J. P. Robert Lemmond, and David Moore, judges.
Lawson's—John McCorkle, J. P. John Lawson, and Thomas Winchester, judges.
Houston's—Reuben Tomberlin, J. P. William Houston, and James Rea, judges.
Cox's—Alexander Grier, J. P. Samuel Cox, and Stephen Gallant, judges.
McLeary's—Wm. H. McLeary, J. P. Henry Hoover, and Robert Wilson, judges.
Davidson's—John Nantz, J. P. Wm. Kerns, and James Sample, judges.
Kirk's—Daniel Galloway, J. P. Joseph Hunter, and Joseph McGinnis, judges.
Hill's—Robert Hunter, J. P. John Hill, and Robert D. Alexander, judges.

Oct. 8, 1835. Test: B. OATES, c. c. c.

Commission and Forwarding STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

EWD. W. WILLKINGS, of the firm of Willkings & Co., having entered into

copartnership with Robt. C. Belden,

the business of the old firm will be continued by them, under the firm of **Willkings & Belden,** at the same store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to forwarding Goods to the interior of the state, and receive **Cotton** and other **Produce** on Storage, will effect sales, or ship as directed.

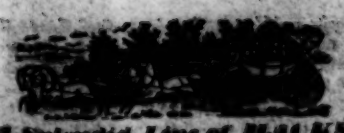
Fayetteville, August 22, 1835. 56-3m

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor,*

Oct. 12, 1835. 63-tf

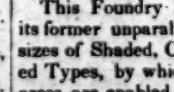


A Splendid Line of HACKS,

FROM

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by



Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

BRUCE'S *New York Type Foundry,*

No. 13 CHAMBERS STREET, NEAR CHATHAM.

THE price of Five line Pica, and antique, is reduced to 25 cents a lb. and Six line Pica and larger to 20 cents, thereby making these metal types cheaper than any other.

This Foundry has had lately added to its former unparalleled assortment, several sizes of Shaded, Condensed and Ornamented Types, by which Printers at the letter press are enabled to rival the impressions from copperplate in beauty, fancy, and tasteful display.

The assortment embraces 250 sizes or varieties, from twelve line Pica to Pearl, of Roman, Italic, Black, Antique, Italian, Condensed, Shaded, Script, Backslope, German Text, Ornamental Space Rules, Astronomical and other Signs, Ornamented Dashes, Long Braces, Rules, nearly 300 Borders, and more than a 1000 Cuts or Ornaments for Newspapers, School Books, and Scientific works.

The subscribers furnish Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, Galleys, Furniture, Paper, Ink, all kinds of Printing Presses, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the manufacturer's price. They also execute orders for Stereotyping.

Printers of Newspapers who publish this advertisement (with this note) three times before the end of the year 1835, shall receive payment when they make a purchase from the Foundry of four times the amount of their bill.

GEORGE BRUCE & Co.

Sept. 7, 1835.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from **12** to **30** years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

GREEN HUIE.

July 18, 1835. 51-tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named *HENDERSON*, about feet 5 or 6 inches high, 20, or 25 years of age, dark complected, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ranaway in April last, and that he belongs to Meshack Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Mesback Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Dec. 17, 1834 20tf

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. John M. Heppoldt

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to **continue the Practice of Medicine** in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has *taken an Office nearly opposite Capt. Neely's Hotel*, at one of which places *he can always be found* (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Heppoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

August 26, 1835. 56-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss;** also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture.) This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permature cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic or *Anti-Bilious Pills,*

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all other remedies. Persons going to sea or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachica Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ et HEPATICÆ, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price *Four Dollars.*

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by —— Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy can be seen.

Land! Land!! Land!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about **600** acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about **200** acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about **50** acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides containins about **300** acres; about **100** acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about **100** acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by

DAN ALEXANDER.

July 13, 1835. 50-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Susannah Garris
vs.
The Heirs at Law of Bedford Garris, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following heirs of said deceased, reside without the limits of the State, viz: Nathan Blackburn and Winey his wife, John Reeves and Elisha Reeves, *Ordered therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be heard exparte and judgment taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3¼ 1'64

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

James Cox, to the use of Thomas W. Rodden
vs.
Anderson Beaty. } Original Attachment.

Levied on defendant's interest in a tract of land on Toby Creek, adjoining the lands of John Caldwell, Elias Young, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, *It is therefore Ordered,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3¼ 1'64

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

P. C. Caldwell
vs.
J. B. Quinby. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Wm. J. Alexander and John Penman, and them summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, *It is therefore Ordered,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3¼ 1'64

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Wm. H. Gardiner
vs.
The President and Directors of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company. } Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land formerly owned by William Sample, a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, a tract formerly owned by James Black, a tract known as the Peterson Mine, a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbins, a tract formerly owned by Matthew Bain, a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison: also on a Steam Engine and all the machinery and tools appertaining thereto, a set of Blacksmith Tools and sundry Mining Tools, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, *it is therefore Ordered,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless they be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against them.—Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 1'64

FARMERS & PLANTERS' ALMANAC, FOR 1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office, the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; half groce $3 50; groce $6.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

August 12, 1835.